A Morphological Study of The KACHINES Dialect Spoken in Myanmar

Padita[1], Preecha Khanetnok[2] and Sakchai Posai[3]
(ashinpadita2009@gmail.com)

Abstract

This research wants to discover a morphology study of the Kachinese dialct spoken in Northern Myanmar. This thesis objectives were 1) to study the morpheme of Kachinese dialect 2) to analyse the word-formation of Kachinese dialect and 3) to analyse the word-class of Kachinese dialect. The researcher was studied documentary method and on online interview. The researcher interviewed five key informants' people who were born at Myitkyina in Kachin state in union of Myanmar. The researcher made interview on online voice record. There were simple forms and compound forms, and they can be classified based on Kachinese dialect. In Kachinese dialect, morpheme refers to monomorphemic forms, polymorphemic forms, composite forms, prefix-derived forms, infixed- derived forms and suffix-derived forms.

The Kachinese dialect spoken at Kachin state in northern Myanmar. There were simple forms and compound forms, and they can be classified based on Kachinese dialect feature the morpheme refers to study of monomorphemic and polymorphemic forms such as composite forms, prefix-derived forms, suffix-derived forms and reduplicated forms. The compound word of Kachinese dialect was divided into three main types; nominalization compound, class term compound and word class compound.

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[1] Master of Arts in Linguistics, Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavid yalaya University

[2, 3] Faculty of Humanities, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

The word-formation of Kachinese dialect spoken in Myitkyina province is the creation of a new word which is a change in single word's meaning. Kurabe, Keita ILCAA and André Müller has written about the Kachinese spoken language "MA thesis and PhD thesis books" the word - formation which are regular of Kachinese vocabularies in Kachinese to Burmese language. Generally, word formation of Kachinese language is a way of creating new words, which has several procedures such as compounding, affixation, nominalization, conversion, clipping, blending, and acronym. The researcher will focus on compounding, affixation and nominalization only. In this the word-formation, compound noun was grouped from original words, which were changed the meaning to more abstract but maintain some parts of those primitive word meaning. For example: /kâsha ˩/'girl' /num/-kâsha ˩/ 'daughter.' The word 'kâsha ˩/support its meaning, which has a concept of human, but when it was compounded with /dinghku-/family / and /ah nu ˩/'mother' their meanings have changed to the occupation by the word relation in the equivalent level. For compound noun that change a whole meaning such as /nta˩/house', it will be kept in the lexicon.

Nominalization is a process of forming noun from some other word classes. For example, forming from verb to noun the affixation is constructed by adding a prefix word of compound, syllable extended the meaning of same in brief words usage. The word-classes of Kachinese dialect as a part of speech that are considered to be noun, pronoun, adjectives, numerals, verbs, adverb, prepositions, and final particles. Results studies can be carried out on such aspects to get a better understanding of the meaning and morphology of the Kachinese languages.

Keywords: Morphological Study, Kachinese Dialect, Myanmar

Introduction

Morphology is a section of linguistics. This section is scientifically applied to thousands of languages around the world. The term morphology is a Greek word and is a made up of morph- meaning form, and morphology which means 'the study of something. Morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics was named for the first time in 1885 by the English linguist August Schleicher who used the term for the study of the form of words.

Morphology is the arrangement and relationships of the smallest meaningful units in a language. This means that every human language depends on sounds. When specific sounds are put together in a specific way, words, phrases, and finally sentences can be created. In order to understand morphology, one should know the term morpheme, which is the smallest unit of a word with the meaning that is how language conveys messages. (Geert Booij. G.E., 2007)

Among many other languages, there are some languages yet spoken by certain communities but not popularly in the linguistic form of study, English languages already have been declined due to not practicing in the proper linguistic way, and ever denied by the governmental authority to preserve such endangered languages in a specific way. The Kachinese used to be an independent Christian mission and later became the part of British Emperor. After British Colony, it came to be part of Burmese until now. The Kachin was an area of Burma in term of diverse ethnicity, language, culture, and religion. The major nationality of the people living in the land is Chingpaw. Only the name Chingpaw accepted even though they are living in different provinces. The colonist English however caused dissension among the Kachinese as Chingpaw-thar, etc. By making good use of an opportunity to note the little dialectical difference.

They speak Kachinese, which is an archaic language of the Burmese of the Tibeto-Burman group, though its first derivation from English and Sanskrit languages, because the primarily belong to Chinese, Indo-Aryan and Mongolians, and are closely related to Austro-Asiatic, Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman languages. Chingpaw are naturally good-natured people, sincere and openhearted by birth. They tried to be eugenics. They did not want to be of mixed blood. They have preserved their tradition and followed Christianism. In Ola Hanson's Record, Chingpaw were defined as preservers of purity race and discipline (commandment). Chingpaw metaphorically calls their lend "Father Chingpaw" understanding it as in the maternal sense. (Ola Hanson, 1929)

The height is not unusual, as some of the researchers assumed that Chingpaw were Chinese, Mongoloids. Researcher Griffith Taylor thought that Chinese, Mongolians descended from Aryans, apart from Chingpaw, there have been other nationalities called in different names due to communicative difficulty with each other some time ago, even though all are same genes. They are namely: (a) Lacid, (b) Lashi, (c) Lisu, (d) Ngochang, (e) Rawang, and Zaiwa. That's of Chingpaw have been living near Yunnan, Assam called, as Rawang, Lisu and Lashi are the same descendants like Chingpawings, and all are Christian, Daingnets are called Daingtack in originality (qualified in shielding) gradually became known as Daingtack, Deigned. There are eight sub-races in Daingnet.

Lisu people have many different breeds. It is said by the old Lisus that there have been about one hundred lineages or Genealogies of Mro. However, only 57% have been yet recorded. Only about 30% survive now. The Chingpaw gives the name Lisu, but they are known Lashi by themselves speaking Rawang Gree is Christians. Tradition and customs are comparable with those of Chingpaws. In ancient Rawang were called Zaiwa, Daingnet, Lisu, and Rawang have their respective dialects? Though their languages are different from English, all are of the same language family, but dialectically differ, Zaiwa has also their own; most of them can speak Kachinese, Even Kachin and Chin as well. Lisu speak

a language like Rawang, and they are Christian. The Christian Daingnets also speak a close to language Rawang. Chingpaws are used to speak to each other by Lisu language. It is a different language. They, however, differ in palatal and apical sounds from each other in accordance with their places. Among the ten Lashi words, at least two are common. Lashi and Lisu languages are familiar. They are living together. Rawang Lashi peoples also speak like Chinhpaw people in Myitkyina city. The Burmese are using some Chingpaw vocabulary as their archaic (porana) because Kachin and Burmese would have been the same in ancient times. (Dr. Hans J. Wehrli, Leiden, E.J. Bril, 1932)

Many morphological words exist in Kachinese Language, as an endangered language, words are not properly informed like the other mainstream recognized languages. Due to the cultural invention, many words from English and Burmese have been borrowed and adopted in Kachinese Language. Some ancient texts are written in language and still preserved properly.

These texts are the original sources of Kachinese words and language that have been carrying out for centuries. The problem is mainly language barrier and interpretation of the bilingual process of finding sources. Even, some texts would be used from Burmese books as most of the literary and linguistic books were written in Burmese Alphabets. After all, the research will challenge and analyse the Kachinese and linguistic study. (Okell John, 1989)

The purpose of this study was to describe a morphological study of Kachinese language to concerning with the Kachinese language spoken in Kachin state of Myanmar. Especially, these regions have been famous by the original Kachinese dialect. The researcher tried to use a scientific method to study the topic with a clear expectation that the result of study serves as a study for those who want to know Kachinese language morpheme, word-classes and word-formation system of Kachin state in northern Myanmar. Another expected benefit is useful for further linguistics studies in Kachinese dialect. (U Manam Hpang, 1995)

Therefore, the author is interested in studying the subject morpheme of Kachinese dialect to analyse the word-formation of Kachinese dialect and to analyse the word-class of Kachinese dialect.

Objectives of Research

1. To study the morpheme of the Kachinese dialect spoken in Kachin state in Myanmar

2. To study the word-formation of Kachinese dialect spoken in Kachin state in Myanmar

3 To study the word-classes of kachinese dialect spoken in Kachin state in Myanmar

Research Methodology

This study was a qualitative and documentary research to describe the methods of research study in Kachinese dialect. The research studies focused on Morphological study of the Kachinese dialect spoken in Kachin state of northern Myanmar.

Research Design: This study was qualitative research. It focused on a morphological study of Kachiese dialect spoken at Kachin state in northern Myanmar. This was the method of data collection research designs is qualitative research by studying the document such as book; these, dissertation, publish books, textbooks, research works, journals, online articles, magazine, news etc. and then took these theories to create the research tools in order to collect the information from the target group. Therefore, research design was the most important part of the data collection methods.

Population: The study refers to interview five people who were born in Myitkyina province at Kachin state in northern Myanmar. Finding key informants for in-depth interview about the Kachinese morphology, the part of speech, nominalization, compounding, reduplication, expressive and particle.

Research Tool: In-depth Interview: Interviewing the five linguists in present Kachinese society to gain the contemporary of viewpoints about improvement of the morphology from the questionnaires 1) Voice Online Record 2) Online Document.

Data Collection: Collecting data used from the Kachinese language books, Kachinese dictionary format, thesis, documentary, articles, library, online and interview, and English language books relating to the morphological approach of Kachinese language. Collecting data collected from the depth-interview four local language experts and consider their opinion as well. The interviewer used online questions for a period of about one hour. The participants were encouraged to give online questions privately with the researcher. The general theme meant each participant was taken through an identical set of themes that were asked in the same way.

Data Analysis: Data analysis of the research study was shown and discussed with illustrations each type and word as follows: The morphology was classified in types of morphemes, word-formation, and word-classes. Each type of a morphological study of Kachinese dialect spoken was analyzed based on the guideline of review of literature.

Results of Research

1. The results to study the morpheme of the Kachinese dialect spoken in Kachin state. Aimed to study of Kachinese dialect spoken in Myanmar the researcher discussed the following points of the research results. The result of the Kachinese morphology. The focus was on morpheme, word formation and the word classes.

Morphemes (Kachin)	Words (English)
/jawng/	school
/sâra/	teacher
/ngai/	children
/ngai bawm/ /ngai hkyeng/	baby
/wa/ /awa/ /di/	father
/anu/ /nu/ /ani/	mother
/paw law wa/ /dwi awa/	grand father
/ji woi anu/ /kâshu nu/	grand mother
/dim/ /hkau/	brother
/adi/ /hkri/	daughter
/ahpu kâna/ /rat ning/	elder sister

The research are documentary of result studies: There are three kinds of morpheme forms in Kachinese spoken language. (1) Monomorphemic morphemes, which mean no change of any words and meaning as the consisted of one morpheme in Kachinese dialect. (2) Polymorphemic morphemes, which mean consisted of only one morpheme and combined with other forms. (3) Composite forms of morphemes, which mean noun added a noun and verb added a noun. Those are more than one simple form. The results of each research objective correspond to whose research.

2. To analyse the word formation of Kachinese dialect. The research was interviewing of result: Interviewing by five language scholars, they said a morphology of Kachinese dialect has two kinds of morpheme there are free morpheme and bound morpheme and they can be created monomorphemic forms, polymorphemic forms, composite forms, prefix-derived forms, infixed-derived forms and suffix-derived forms. The results of each research objective correspond to whose research.

Four kinds of analyse word-formation in Kachinese dialect. (1) Nominalization of compound, which is a process of forming noun from some other word classes. (2) The class term compound, which can be formed by class terms and their classified nouns. (3) The word class compound, which is combination with noun, verb, and adjective. Based on disyllabic compound and trisyllabic compound in Kachinese dialects. (4) Reduplicated forms, which expended by simply repeating or adding some other compound forms having the same syllable as the first part of the first compound forms for the sake of repeating.

Positive	Negative	Meaning
mâdat	raboi	listening
saida	mâdawng	like
htu	hkailai	able
mâtsuk	mâsun	generosity
loi	Myit dap	easy

3. Results to analyse the word classes of kachinese dialect. The word-classes of Kachinese dialect; the word-classes of Kachinese part of speech that are considered to be functional, such as; noun, pronoun, adjectives, verbs, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and particle. They said the word formation of Kachinese dialect can be created many things but in here only four types of word formation; there are nominalization compound, class term compound, word class compound and reduplicated compound. The results of each research objective correspond to whose research.

Example:

/sha/[1]	**Verb**
/sha ai/	eat
/grai sha ai/	over eat
/sha/	**Adjective**
/shan/	meaty
/sha/	**Noun**
/mu sau sha/	gourmand
/la kasha/	waiter
/shâdu ai sau/	cooking oil
/hpring lusha/	dish for food
/mana mâsha/	useless person
/shat/	kitchen
/sha/[2]	**Noun**
/mâsha ni/	people
/sharaw/	tiger

1) /na/ ear or leaf

Word classes of Kachinese dialect has different views, some scholar said in Kachinese dialect has three –word classes (or parts of speech) noun, verb, and particle. Some scholar said eight parts of speech there are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection. Some scholar said nine-word classes (or parts of speech) noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection and particle. Here I focus primarily on the major word class noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb preposition, conjunction and particle.

Conclusion and Discussion

In the study of Kachinese morphology, this research had collected the research works concerned information, which related to the study as follows:

John Okell "THREE BURMESE DIALECTS" is a thesis from Kachinese, InTha and Tavoyan 3 regional dialects of Burmese, which gives somecertain rules to follow up in order to properly use the morphological way of Kachinese language. It gives secretion of vowel and consonant use of Kachinese language, by John Okell, 1995. Matthew, Peter.H a book name "Morphology: An introduction to the theory of Word Structure" is a book from Kachinese, Burmese and English three regional dialects of Burmese, which gives some certain rules to follow up in order to properly use the morphological way of Kachin language. It gives secretion of vowel and consonant use of the Kachinese language, by Matthew, Peter.H, 1974. JenSon, John T. said the Kachinese dialects have three kinds of simple forms those are monosyllabic, polysyllabic and composite forms which consist of only one morpheme and those can be created either freely or combine with other form. The word-formation of new compound word in Kachinese dialect can be created into many morphological methods. Here I focus primarily on the major word-formation nominalization, compounding, reduplication and expressive, by JenSon, John T, 1990.

Laika Nau Ra said the Kachinese dialects have two kinds of morpheme there are free morpheme and bound morpheme. He said, the word class of Kachinese dialects there are different view with scholar. The government school grammar textbook writes eight parts of speech, but he suggests in Kachinese dialects should have three kinds of speech which are noun, verb and particle, by Laika Nau Ra, 2003. U Manam Hpang said the Kachinese dialects classifying words, for the purpose of grammatical description, into nine-word classes (or parts of speech) noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection and particle. She said, "Some linguistics book classifying words eight parts of speech there are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection and some book classifying three–word classes (or parts of speech) noun, verb, and particle". Here I focus primarily on the major word class noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb preposition, conjunction and particle, by U Manam Hpang, 1995.

Kachin Language and literature is a writer from the Kachinese language. His book name is (kachin, a Neglected land, and her voiceless people) describes the history of migration of Kachinese people from one to another place for hundreds of years, and during the period of migration, Kachinese has been introduced by different cultures and food habits. Linguistic influence by other nations was also significant.

New Body of Knowledge

To develop the knowledge of study about morphology. Nowadays the young generations study more about Kachinese dialect but some of the words Kachinese and Burmese have more similarity words and difference in words. So, this research can help for young generation to study more about Kachinese dialect.

The Kachinese dialect is spoken all over the Kachin state, there is no particular a morphological study of the Kachinese dialect spoken in Kachin state

has more influence in the central of Kachin state. All the parts of the Kachin state and Kachinese dialect are influencing over the whole Kachinese people and other ethnic group, but the second is Burmese language. On the other hand, in Kachin of than they are Chingpaw, Lacid, Lashi, Lisu, Ngochang Rawang, and Zaiwa has influence from Burma. Therefore, a morphological system of the Kachinese dialect spoken, the word formation and word class from all parts of the Kachinese dialects. By using the research of Kachinese books, English books, document, library, and loanword on the Kachinese dialect.

Suggestions of Research

As this research is the study of Kachinese morphological system in Kachin state union of Myanmar. Therefore, the morphology of morpheme, word-formation, and word-classes which deals with full characteristics of the Kachin is value to study.

1. To support students and the persons who study about morpheme of Kachinese dialect.

2. To display more composite words for students those who study about Kachinese dialect.

3. To conduct the research of words and a part of speech in Kachinese dialect are very useful in study Kachin. Therefore, a comparison of Kachin modern writings is interesting to study.

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